The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—— PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 480.] TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1796. [Vol. IV

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be expoſed for ſale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water ſtreets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the ſale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and ſelling of ſuch articles therein between the times of public ſales as may be on limitation. They likewiſe offer their ſervices in tranſacting any kind of Commiſſion Buſineſs.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

FOR SALE.

Valuable Property in the Town of Alexandria.

THIS DAY,
at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, will be ſold by Public Vendue,
ON THE PREMISSES,

THAT valuable lot, the corner of King and Water Streets, bounded on King-ſtreet 31 feet 5 inches, and in depth on Water-ſtreet 82 feet, to a 10 feet alley leading from Fairfax to Water-ſtreet, aforeſaid, on which is erected two large and commodious Warehouſes.—This lot is in the tenure and poſſeſſion of Meſſrs. Klingman and M'Gaw.

Alſo, another lot adjoining thereto; and lying Weſtward of the above, fronting on King-ſtreet 31 feet 5 inches, and in depth 82 feet to the alley, on which there is a Cooper's ſhop.

And Alſo, another Lot of equal dimenſions with the above, and lying Weſtward of the lot laſt mentioned, on which there is no buildings.

The ſituation of thoſe lots are equal to any in Alexandria for public buſineſs—the title indiſputable—and the property clear of ground rent and all other incumbrances.

The purchaſe money to be paid in three inſtallments, viz. one third in 60, one third in 90, and one third in 120 days. Notes negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria, with approved Indorſers, to be given for the payment thereof, on receiving of which the titles will be made to the Purchaſers.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

May 3,

ALSO,

For the Benefit of the Underwriters.

AT THE VENDUE-STORE,
WILL BE SOLD,

Part of a CABLE belonging to the ſhip Siſters.

April 30. MARSTELLER & SONS.

Red-Houſe Spring Races.

ON Thurſday the 26th of May, will be run for over the Jockey Club courſe, a Subſcription Purſe of Thirty Pounds, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, four mile heats—aged horſes to carry 126lb. a deduction of 8lb. for every year under. On Friday a purſe of fifteen pounds, two mile heats, weight a feather—the winning horſe only excepted: and on Saturday, a Sweepſtake, mile heats, weight and exception as on the ſecond day.—The horſes to be entered the day preceding each race, or pay double entrance. Subſcribers to pay one ſhilling in the pounds entrance, and non-ſubſcribers two, each day.

The purſes ſhall be at the poſt, and every preparation made to accommodate in the field as well as the Houſe, by

The Public's devoted,
And obedient Servant,
JAMES GARDINER.

N. B. No boothes but by permiſſion, ſhall be allowed on the Race Ground, from the deſtruction committed by ſutlers at the former races. J. G.

April 28.

A few pounds of Nutmeg; French Brandy in pipes; Claret in boxes, five years old; Soap in boxes—For Sale on a moderate Credit, by

Francis Vivent.

April 12. t. f.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

THE TREATY.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 28.

The committee appointed to tranſmit inſtructions to general Smith, to uſe his exertions to obtain the ſupplies neceſſary for carrying the Britiſh treaty into effect, have declined publiſhing the inſtructions until they had an opportunity of laying before the public the anſwer of their delegate.—They are happy to find that general Smith's opinion correſponds with the wiſhes of his conſtituents, and think it a juſtice equally due to him and the community, to publiſh his anſwer, and correct a miſtake occaſioned by an omiſſion of the commitee or inadvertence of Gen. Smith with reſpect to the number of his conſtituents who ſigned the inſtructions. The ſignatures to the inſtructions conſiſted of nea ſix hundred citizens, heads of families, and comprehended merchants, mechanics, traders, and manufacturers.

To SAMUEL SMITH, Esq.

We the ſubſcribers, inhabitants of Baltimore-Town, apprehenſive of the moſt ſerious conſequences to our country, ſhould the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Congreſs refuſe to make the appropriations required to give effect to the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, lately concluded with Great Britain, and deſirous to avoid thoſe evils and preſerve the nation from being conſidered as violators of the public faith, do hereby requeſt and inſtruct you to exert your abilities and employ your beſt endeavours to obtain the neceſſary appropriations, and to oppoſe whatever might tend to clog or obſtruct their being made in due ſeaſon, ſo as to ſecure the delivery of the poſts, by the firſt of June, and compenſation for ſpoliation committed on our commerce.

To SAMUEL SMITH, Esq.

Baltimore, April 18th, 1796.

SIR,

WE are charged by a number of our fellow-citizens, your immediate conſtituents, to communicate the enclоſed inſtructions. We are directed to expreſs their expectations that the inſtructions accord with your private ſentiments, and that there is nothing exceptionable in their opinion; or in the form which they have choſen to convey it. They have avoided any conſideration of the important queſtions which have ſprung from the treaty and agitated ſo powerfully the houſe of Repreſentatives; and entertaining no doubt upon the policy and expediency of granting the appropriations, they have expreſſed their opinion with a preciſion, which they hope will preclude the exiſtence of a doubt as to the conduct to be purſued, would you be of opinion that they ought to be obeyed.

We are alſo inſtructed to declare that, in the opinion, of your conſtituents who have addreſſed you, the national honor, peace and welfare, are implicated in the deciſion to be made by the Houſe of Repreſentatives; and their hope is, that their inſtructions will not only be obeyed, but that your exertions will be commenſurate to the importance of the ſubjects under your conſideration.

We have the honor to be,
With the higheſt reſpect,
Your obedient ſervants,
THOROWGOOD SMITH,
JAMES WINCHESTER,
NICHOLAS ROGERS.

GENERAL SMITH's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I AM honored with yours of the 18th inſtant, covering inſtructions ſigned by 385 of my conſtituents, requeſting me to exert my beſt endeavors (I preſume it is meant conſtitutionally) *to carry the Britiſh treaty into effect, and to oppoſe whatever might tend to clog the making the appropriations neceſſary for that purpoſe in due ſeaſon.* For the line of conduct I had determined to take before I was honored with thoſe inſtructions, and from which I have not deviated, I beg leave to refer you to what I have ſaid in my place in Congreſs.

On the ſubject of inſtructions, give me leave to make a few remarks:—Under the conſtitution of the United States, the ſtate of Maryland is entitled to ſend eight members to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and to appoint the mode of electing them. The members for the firſt and ſecond congreſs were elected by the whole ſtate. Was it ſuppoſed at that time, that any particular diſtrict had a right to inſtruct the members who happened to reſide therein? If not, did the ſtate change the nature of the repreſentation by altering the mode of election? Is the member the repreſentative of the ſtate or of the particular diſtrict that elects him? But preſuming that the latter is the caſe, which will probably be doubted by many, in what ſituation do I ſtand?

The diſtrict I have the honour to repreſent conſiſts of the county and town of Baltimore—in number, at preſent, above forty thouſand, two-thirds thereof inhabiting the county, the other third the town. Would my conſtituents of the county, or the great body of thoſe in town, be pleaſed, or could they have the proper confidence in me, if they thought I would at any time ſuffer myſelf to be ſurprized into the giving a vote, in conſequence of the inſtructions of leſs than one tenth part of the electors of the diſtrict? Suppoſe, for inſtance, that a few had *with profound ſecrecy*, without any previous notice, prepared a ſet of inſtructions, and had obtained (by ſuch means as might beſt anſwer their immediate purpoſes) the ſignatures of 385 of my conſtituents, directing me *not* to give my conſent to appropriate the money neceſſary to carry the treaty into effect, would you have thought it my duty *to have obeyed?* I preſume not; *and yet it is my duty to know no diſtinction!* Inſtructions are of a very delicate nature, and ought not to be given without previous notification, being well digeſted and underſtood. In the preſent inſtance they have done but little harm. But an example *thus ſet* may hereafter be turned to very improper and dangerous uſes; and by ſuch conduct you may create a well-founded jealouſy in the minds of the reſpectable and independent farmers of the country; they may conceive that you are exerciſing an improper influence over their and your repreſentative, and they may in future think that the number being choſen from the body of the country will be leſs liable to mercantile influence.

I have the honor to be,
With the greateſt reſpect,
Your obedient ſervant.
S. SMITH.

Meſſrs, *Thorowgood Smith, James Winchester, and Nicholas Rogers,*
Philadelphia, 24th April, 1796.

RICHMOND, APRIL 27.

At a very numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Richmond and its vicinity, purſuant to notice, at the capitol in the ſaid City, on Monday the 25th of April, 1796. James Wood appointed Chairman, and John Steward, ſecretary of the Meeting—the following Reſolution was agreed to by a large majority:

Reſolved, as the opinion of this meeting, That the peace, happineſs, and welfare, not leſs than the national honor of theſe United States depend, in a great degree, upon giving, with good faith, full effect, to the Treaty lately negociated with Great Britain.

JAMES WOOD, Chairman.
Atteſt. JOHN STUART, Secretary.

To the Honorable the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* UNITED STATES.

The Memorial of the ſubſcribers, Inhabitants of he Diſtrict of Henrico, and City of Richmond, in the State of Virginia:

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT at the time when a conſtitutional number of the Senators of the United States, convened in their executive capacity, had approved the treaty negociated with Great Britain, and adviſed the Preſident to ratify it with certain exceptions, a number of your Memorialiſts aſſembled together, and ſuppoſing it contained ſtipulations other than thoſe objected to by the Senate, unfavorable to the intereſts of our common country, petitioned the Preſident to withdraw his aſſent.

Your Memorialiſts could have been induced to the adoption of that particular mode of proceeding, only by a conviction, that the conſtitution had unequivocally delegated to the *Preſident*, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, *the power to make treaties*; and that the treaty with Great Britain, in our eſtimation, ſo injurious, having originated from an authority confeſſedly competent to negociate on the part of the United States, and having been conſented to, and its ratification adviſed by a conſtitutional number of Senators, needed only the ſignature of the Chief Magiſtate, to render it an abſolute Treaty, *made under the authority of the United States*—an actual law, according to the expreſs letter of the conſtitution, as to ſtate conſtitutions or regulations, perhaps alſo a law in all caſes left at large and unacted on, by the Federal Legiſlature, where it could apply, and a *ſolemn pledge of the national faith*, that the future Acts of congreſs ſhould comport with it.

With ſuch an opinion of the Treaty, we were juſtifiable to petition againſt its ratification, and under *this* conſtruction of the conſtitution the application was made to the *proper* branch of the government.

Had the Preſident withheld his aſſent to the Treaty, negociations might have commenced *de novo*, and no evil would have enſued; but after a ratification by the conſtituted authorities of both nations, and when Great Britain, relying on the fulfilment of the ſtipulations contained in the Treaty, and to be performed on *our* part, has already performed ſome acts to be done on *her's*, and is actually preparing for a compliance with others, all important to us: conſidering every avenue to further nego-

Leesburg, April 30, 1796.

MR. PRICE,

AGREEABLY to the Instructions of sundry Citizens of this County, I have enclosed the proceedings of their Meeting for publication, which you will please to comply with.

THOMAS LEWIS.

At a Meeting of sundry Freeholders and Inhabitants of Loudoun County, in the Town of Leesburg, in consequence of Notice given, for the purpose of taking under consideration the propriety of expressing their sentiments on the subject of the Treaty lately negociated with Great Britain, and of instructing their representative in Congress in what manner to act.

The Rev. AMOS THOMPSON was unanimously appointed CHAIRMAN.
THOMAS LEWIS SECRETARY.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of such of the inhabitants of the County of Loudoun as are here convened, that the Treaty lately negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, ought to be carried into full effect without further delay.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to draft a memorial to the House of Representatives of the United States, requesting them to make the necessary appropriations; which memorial, if approved of, will be signed by the citizens present, and forwarded by to-morrow's post, attended with a letter of instruction to Mr. Brent to support the same.

Resolved, That Samuel Murray, John Littlejohn, Joshua Daniel, Thomas Swan, Burges Ball, James M'Elhiney, and Thomas Fouch, be appointed a committee to draw up a memorial to the House of Representatives of the United States, with a letter of instruction to Mr. Brent to support the said memorial.

Resolved, That Thomas Lewis, Secretary, do subscribe the names of all the Freeholders and Inhabitants present, who approve of the memorial and letter of instructions, aforesaid.

Resolved, That Thomas Lewis do receive, and forward to Richard Brent, Esq. any memorial that may be sent to him by the Freeholders and Inhabitants from any other parts of this county,

(Signed)

AMOS THOMPSON. CHAIRMAN.
THOMAS LEWIS, SECRETARY.

TO RICHARD BRENT, ESQ.

SIR,

WE have enclosed you a memorial to the House of Representatives, from sundry inhabitants and freeholders of the county of Loudoun, on the subject of the Treaty lately negociated with Great Britain. From several resolutions which have lately passed your house, we have every reason to believe that the necessary appropriations for carrying that Treaty into effect will not at present, if at all, be made. This has given us serious alarm. Peace is certainly at all times greatly desirable, and we never have experienced a period which has afforded a more rapid prosperity to our country than the present. If appropriations are not made, we conceive that we shall not gain possession of the Western Posts, nor that compensation which the Treaty has secured to our merchants; and, moreover, be involved (in all probability) in a war with Great Britain.

Under these impressions, we should be wanting in our duty to ourselves, did we not freely express to you our wishes that your house should, without further delay, proceed to make the necessary appropriations for carrying into full and complete effect the before mentioned Treaty. And we must further take the liberty of instructing you to use every proper means in your power, to obtain appropriations for that purpose; and to declare these to be our sentiments on all occasions, on which, to promote the object aforesaid, it may appear to you to be necessary.

We are well aware of the delicate situation in which you are placed. Although you had, at the time of your election, reason to suppose that a majority of your district were opposed to the Treaty with Great Britain, yet we think ourselves warranted in declaring, that there is at this time a decided majority in this district anxious to have appropriations made.

By order of the Meeting,

(Signed)

AMOS THOMPSON. CHAIRMAN.
THOMAS LEWIS, SECRETARY.

Leesburg, April 26, '96.

FROM THE AURORA.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Aurora.

Alexandria April 22.

SIR,

By our newspapers you will perceive that we have had two meetings on the subject of the British treaty: a partial meeting of the merchants, old tories, &c. took place in the morning and adopted a memorial to Congress requesting that the treaty may be carried into full effect.

...ciation for ever!! at—considering the faith of America solemnly pledged in the British Treaty, and that a refusal, in your house, to make the necessary appropriations to carry it into effect, will be productive of war; and what is worse—of dishonor: Your memorialists would be wanting in duty to themselves and their posterity, did they, on an occasion so momentuous, remain silent.

Your memorialists anticipate, from such a refusal, the detention of the Western Posts, and its inseparable concomitant, a re-commencement of Indian hostilities—a renewal of the captures and condemnation of our shiping, without prospect of compensation, and a derangement of commerce, that will give a fatal stab to the interests of agriculture—in short, a foreign war, which will cause an augmentation of the public debt beyond the reach of redemption, and the ruin of thousands of our industrious citizens. A want of unanimity and general discontent will prevail, and to sum up every evil in one, perhaps civil dissentions and a dissolution of the Union may close the dreadful scene. These are not imaginary evils—the most of them are certain and inevitable, as dependent on your decision—all are too possible, and in the opinion of your memorialists should not be hazarded lightly.

Your Memorialists, however, confide in the wisdom of your honorable body, and while they acquiesce in the sentiment which gives to Congress a discretionary power on the subject of appropriations, notwithstanding the complete validity of the contract, they pray, that a dispassionate view of our political situation may lead them to make such as are necessary for carrying the British Treaty into full and complete effect, as the only means of promoting the best interests of America, and, in the opinion of your memorialists, of prolonging, to this happy country, the inestimable blessings of peace.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will pray.

(Signed by upwards of 800.)

WINCHESTER, APRIL 29.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled

The Petition of the inhabitants and citizens of the county of Frederick, in the state of Virginia, with all due respect, sheweth,

That your petitioners, feeling as they do, the happy and flourishing situation of the community, have been frequently alarmed, and filled with anxiety, at the information circulating, as well through the public prints as otherwise, that the full effect of the treaty recently formed and entered into between the United States and the kingdom of Great Britain, is like to be impeded or lost for want of such appropriations as may be necessary to carry it into completion;—your said petitioners have tho't it prudent and proper to deliver their sentiments on the occasion. They, therefore, unequivocally declare, that as they were highly pleased and gratified at the formation of that treaty, entered into, as they conceive, most wisely to continue and promote the happiness of their country, advancing in prosperity with a pace before unexampled in the world, and rapidly encreasing by a well administered government, under the best of constitutions, do most earnestly pray, that no risque may be run by making new experiments, but that the said treaty having been entered into, as they believe, agreeably to the wishes of a vast majority of the people, may (together with those lately entered into and made with the kingdom of Spain, the regency of Algiers, and the Indian nations respectively) without loss of time be completed and confirmed, by making such appropriations of monies as may best conduce to this end—and thereby, that all those dangers and confusions which may result from a contrary conduct, may be avoided.

The foregoing petition, signed by upwards of 850 persons, has been transmitted to Robert Rutherford, Esq. the Representative of this district in the House of Representatives of the United States accompanied with the following letter:—

Winchester, 21st April, 1796.

SIR,

We herewith transmit to you for the purpose of laying before congress, sundry petitions from the citizens of this district, upon the subject of the treaty lately negociated between the *United States* and *Great Britain*.

We can with truth assure you, Sir, that however exceptionable this treaty may appear to many of us, yet, having been made by those persons who are authorised by the Constitution to transact such business for our country, and the national faith being now pledged by the constituted authorities, there seems to be an universal wish among every class of our fellow citizens in this country that it may be carried in, to complete effect.

We have the honor to be,
With due Respect,
SIR,
Your humble Servants, &c.

The Hon. THOS. RUTHERFORD,
Philadelphia.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE, *&c.*

No. I.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

When the intrigues of the unprincipled men have arrived at a point which leaves no possible doubt of their ultimate object or tendency; and when that object, or its necessary tendency is evidently the subversion of order and government—And when also, by an infinity of deception, and even under the sacred mantle of patriotism, they have so far succeeded in their pursuits as to have rendered many honest men, accomplices to their guilt; it is then time that all those who have something to lose by the miseries, and vicissitudes of a revolutionary state, should openly come out, and crush, by the mighty weight of truth and a decided conduct, the Catalines who are prepared at all hazards to involve in common ruin, the best of political institutions, and the happiest nation in the world.

It is time that Americans, who have, with immense labor and great deliberation, established a social compact, should learn whether it can be supported by the great mass of wisdom, virtue and property they possess—or whether it may be degraded or destroyed by a few unthinking misled mobists, and the false arts of shameless demagogues.

Fellow citizens, once for all understand, that whatever I have written, or may hereafter observe with any degree of asperity, respecting the enemies of this country, is to be applied only to a comparitively small number, who have incessantly, for a series of years, in various shapes, endeavored to shake the fair fabric of American freedom and happiness.

The PEOPLE, *as I have often remarked, are generally virtuous in their motives—but the greater part, from the nature of their occupations, and want of information, are unfortunately too liable to receive impressions, from a set of men, to be found in every society, who to answer their private interests, or to gratify their pride and ambition, or to acquire some degree of consequence with the populace, or perhaps from all these combined, stoop to little arts and practices, which men of honest views and manly spirits, discountenance and despise.*

Being myself one of the people—having a family which must participate in the common fate of our country, be it for better or worse—having no office, nor desiring any, but blessed at present with property enough to render me regardless of the frowns and unambitious of the smiles of any man or set of men, and what is more, having participated in the arduous contest which made us independent, I am determined, so long as freedom of discussion is tolerated, in an open and plain way, as heretofore, to declare my sentiments both as to men and measures, whenever they appear disposed or calculated to affect materially those rights, which by our happy constitution are secured to all the citizens.

In the course of the strictures which will follow, it may be that the feelings of individuals may be somewhat excited. In a certain sense this is to me, will be an unpleasant task. But the artifices of a few corrupt, and aspiring men, have been too successfully exercised upon the credulous, and uninformed class of the community.

The PEOPLE *have been too long deceived—A mistaken confidence, and unaccountable apathy in the friends to peace and good order, have given a sanction to licentiousness—Whilst they have been asleep, the dæmons of discord, have been busily, and too successfully employed—the trouth must be told.*

Wm. WILLCOCKS.

James Kennedy,
DRUGGIST,

HAS just received, and now for sale, a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop Furniture, Assorted Vials, Spices, Dye stuffs, &c. White Lead, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, and Green Paint Ground in Oil; White and Red Lead, Spanish Brown, and Yellow Ochre Dry.—He has likewise on hand Madeira, Port, and Sherry Wines of a good quality, in Casks and Bottles. All of which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms for Cash or on a short Credit.

A Lot of Ground,

adjoining the House in which Colonel Simms now lives, To be Sold or Ground-rented.
April 26.

John Hubball,
UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET-MAKER,

Desires to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has received from England a Quantity of

CURLED HAIR
for Mattresses and Sophas,

Which he is making up for the season, and will sell upon Reasonable Terms.

N. B. Bells hanged, and Venetian Blinds made in the neatest manner.

April 28. t. f.

A Cook Wanted.

TO an applicant who is complete in his business, and can produce good recommendation, salary will not be a consideration. *Apply to the Printer.*
April 26.

FOR SALE,
Thirty hhds. of Molasses of excellent quality and in good order.
JAS. PATTON and JAS. DYKES.
April 21.

Wants a Place,

In a reputable Compting House, or as Superintendant of a Country Store, a Person who can come well recommended. Enquire at the Printing Office.
April 28.